



THE COMMONWEALTH.  
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN THE SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1860.

[CORRECTION.—In the vote on the passage of "the bill repealing the laws prohibiting the importation of slaves," the types make us say that Mr. CISELL voted for the bill and Mr. CHAMBERS against it. This is a mistake. Mr. CISELL opposed the bill in speeches, and also on its passage, and Mr. CHAMBERS voted for the bill. We were indisposed last night, and did not read the proof of our report, and this error was overlooked by the proof reader.

Mr. IRVING is reported as pairing off with Mr. BURDET on the conventional interest bill. It should read Mr. BARRICK.

REPORTER.]

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. W. T. MOORE, of the Reform Church.

The reading of yesterday's Journal was dispensed with.

A PETITION.

Was presented by Mr. WHITAKER, and appropriately referred.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. GILLISS reported several bills correctly enrolled, and they were signed by the Speaker.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. ANDREWS moved a reconsideration of the vote by which "a H. R. bill for the benefit of the Farmers Bank of Kentucky" was rejected; the motion was too late, three days having elapsed since its rejection.

The rules were dispensed with to allow the following:

SPECIAL REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. WHITAKER—Circuit Courts—a bill to amend the charter of the town of Burksville: passed.

Mr. GRUNDY—Propositions and Grievances—a bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Washington county: passed.

Mr. WHITAKER—Circuit Courts—a bill to charter the Mulberry turnpike road company: passed.

IMPORTATION OF SLAVES.

Mr. RHEA moved a reconsideration of the vote passing "the bill to repeal the laws prohibiting the importation of slaves"; the motion was en- tered.

CUMBERLAND HOSPITAL.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of the Trustees of Cumberland Hospital made on yes- terday by the Governor.

REPORTS RESUMED.

A bill to charter the Henry county Deposit Bank, being the unfinished report of the Bank committee, and the amendment of the committee were taken up.

Mr. GROVER offered an amendment as a substitute for the amendment. [It makes the stockholders individually liable for all the debts of the Bank.]

Mr. DEHAVEN opposed the amendment of Mr. GROVER.

Mr. PENNEBAKER opposed the amendment briefly.

Mr. GROVER advocated his amendment at length; he replied to the remarks of Mr. RUST made on yesterday in relation to his (Mr. G.'s) course in the last Legislature. The proposition was to apply this principle to the banks of issue; to this he was opposed, but he thought it a good and fair restriction to be put on the deposit banks. They were entirely different from the banks of issue.

Mr. ANDREWS moved the previous question: ordered.

Mr. GROVER's amendment was then rejected by yeas, 14; nays, 17.

The amendment of the committee was then adopted.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading by yeas, 18; nays, 14.

It was then read a third time and amended by general consent, so as to require the notes which are put on the footing of bills of exchange to be made negotiable and payable in some incorporated bank of issue in this State; and also, imposing a tax of 50 cents on the \$100 of capital and no more.

Mr. McBRAYER offered an engrossed ryder as an additional section, creating the Lawrenceburg Deposit Bank with the same privileges: decided to be out of order.

The vote was then taken upon the passage of the bill, and it was decided in the negative by yeas, 13; nays, 13.

Under a suspension of the rules,

Mr. WALTON—Education—a bill for the benefit of common school districts in this State.

Mr. BRUNER offered an amendment to strike the years 1854, '55 and '56 out of the provisions of the bill: rejected.

Mr. GROVER moved to extend the time to 1st October to report; adopted, and the bill was passed.

Mr. MARSHALL—Banks—a bill to charter the Canton Deposit Bank of Kentucky.

Mr. GLENN offered an amendment to make the tax on each \$100 of capital 50 cents: the amendment was adopted.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered an amendment to strike out a part of a section, so as to make the notes discounted that are on the footing of bills of exchange negotiable and payable at the bank in this State: adopted.

Mr. WHITAKER opposed the bill in a few re- marks, and gave his reasons why he could not vote for it.

Action on the bill was cut off by the orders of the day.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received, announcing the passage of a number of bills which originated in the Senate.—Also the passage of a number of bills originating in that House.

GEOLGICAL SURVEY.

A response was received from the Auditor in relation to amount expended for the Geological Survey, including printing the reports, engraving maps, plates &c.: ordered to be printed.

The bill in relation to the Geological Survey was postponed until Saturday at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Frankfort was taken up. [The bill imposes a tax on the stock and surplus of the banks located in the city of Frankfort, and makes all the officers of the city elective, and divides the city into three districts for the election of city officers.]

Mr. ANDREWS briefly opposed the bill.

Mr. KREAD advocated the bill.

The Speaker requested that the bill be postponed until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, which was done.

THE RULES WERE SUSPENDED.

And the amendments of the H. R. to the charter of the Elizaville turnpike company were concurred in.

Also the H. R. amendments to the bill in relation to the Barren county railroad were concurred in.

Mr. TAYLOR—Internal Improvements—a bill to repeal act of 1834 to amend the charter of the Mayfield, Washington, Paris, and Lexington turnpike company: passed.

RECONSIDERATION MOVED.

Mr. GRUNDY moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill to charter the Henry county Deposit Bank: the vote was reconsidered by yeas, 20; nays, 12.

ORDERS OF THE DAY—RESUMED.

The resolutions from the committee on Federal Relations were taken up.

Mr. FISK moved to lay these, and all the other Federal resolutions, on the table for the present: negatived by yeas, 11; nays, 20.

Some discussion arose upon the postponement of the resolutions.

Mr. GLENN moved to postpone them until Monday at 7 o'clock, P. M.: carried.

Mr. ANDREWS moved all the other resolutions he laid over to the same hour: carried.

A. H. R. BILL  
A. H. R. bill for the benefit of Austin Bing  
ham.

Mr. CHAMBERS offered an additional section.

Mr. CHAMBERS' remarks will appear here after.

The Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

H. R. BILLS—REFERRED.

A number of bills, from the House of Repre- sentatives, were taken up, read the 1st and 2d times by their titles, and referred to appropriate committees.

H. R. BILLS—PASSED.

A bill to charter the town of Hammondsville, and Newtown turnpike road company: amended and passed.

A bill for the benefit of Daniel Higgins.

A bill to charter Friendship church of United Baptists.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. ANDREWS offered a resolution providing for meeting at 9 o'clock A. M., and for a recess each day, commencing on Monday, from 1½ to 3 o'clock, and hold evening sessions from 6 to 8 o'clock, P. M.: adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. MARSHALL—Banks—reported the following H. R. bill:

§ 1. It is enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the amount of the capital which shall be employed at the principal bank, and the several branches of the Farmers Bank of Kentucky, shall be under the control of the president and directors of the principal bank, so as to employ the same most advantageously to the community and the stockholders, anything in the charter of said bank to the contrary notwithstanding—subject to the following restrictions and provisions:

Not more than one fourth of the capital stock actually paid in shall at any time be employed at the principal bank.

2d. Said bank shall pay into the treasury of the commonwealth, for the benefit of the common school fund, a tax of fifty cents on every one hundred dollars of surplus accumulated profits, agreeably to the provisions of "An act amending the charters of the several banks of Kentucky," approved February 17, 1858, which said bank is authorized to hold to the extent of one half of her capital stock actually paid in, and no more; with this condition, that for each one hundred thousand dollars of such profits accumulated, the privilege granted to said bank by its charter, to issue notes to pass as money, to a like extent be curtailed; and provided no part of the present capital paid in and employed by any branch shall be withdrawn without the consent of the board of directors of such branch.

§ 2. The Southern Bank of Kentucky is authorized to increase its surplus or contingent fund to the same extent, and on the same terms and conditions of this act, which apply to that subject.

The bill passed by yeas, 18; nays, 10.

Same—a H. R. bill to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Stanford.

Mr. DENNY offered an amendment, allowing the stockholders to receive or reject this amendment—adopted.

Mr. GROVER offered an amendment increasing the tax to 50 cents on the \$100 of capital.

The bill and amendment were recommitted.

Mr. MARSHALL—Banks—a bill to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Springfield.

Mr. GROVER offered an amendment fixing the tax on the bank at 50 cents on the \$100 of capital and no more—recommitted.

LEASE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Mr. HAYCRAFT—a bill to amend the acts passed at the present session in relation to the courts at the 3d judicial district—referred.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. FISK offered a resolution limiting speeches to 10 minutes for the balance of the session, unless by unanimous consent by the Senate given to a member who wishes to speak.

Mr. CISELL offered an amendment, providing that the rule shall not apply to speeches on the Federal resolutions—rejected.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. MARSHALL—Banks—a written report in relation to taking the stock which the State is privileged to take in the several banks of issue; to this he was opposed, but he thought it a good and fair restriction to be put on the deposit banks. They were entirely different from the banks of issue.

Mr. ANDREWS moved the previous question: ordered.

Mr. GROVER's amendment was then rejected by yeas, 14; nays, 17.

The amendment of the committee was then adopted.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1860.

## To Members of the Legislature.

Extra copies of the *Daily Commonwealth*, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, will be furnished at 2 cents each, and extra copies of the *Weekly* put up in wrappers at 4 cents each.

Gentlemen wishing extra copies of either the *Daily* or *Weekly* will please leave their orders beforehand at this office, or with JOHN M. TODD, in the H. R., or G. W. LEWIS, in the Senate, Reporters for this paper. Orders for the *Weekly* must be left by Saturday evening of each week, as it is published on Monday; and for the *Daily* the day before the publication of the paper which is wanted.

## Attention, Opposition!

There will be held a Convention of the Opposition to the reckless extravagance of the present Administration, to the secession slave-trading Democracy, and to Northern Abolitionism, at the Court House in this city, on next Monday. We trust that there will be a full attendance. Let the people assemble and deliberate upon what is best to be done in the present exigency.

The Senator from Nelson and Larue, Mr. READ, seems to have constituted himself the champion of the extreme and ultra pro-slavery men in Kentucky, to which there can be no possible objection if that worthy class of citizens choose to accept him as their oracle, which we very much doubt. We should not have been provoked to notice Mr. Read's recent speech—a rather flimsy one, we must be permitted to say—on the bill to repeal the law of 1833, had not that gentleman chosen to impeach the soundness, on the slavery question, of those gentlemen who sustained the law. Not content with maintaining his own views, his intolerance is such that he endeavored to array the opponents of the mischievous bill, which passed the Senate on Wednesday, against the institution of slavery, thus raising the raw head and bloody bones of Abolitionism to over-awing men who are as true as himself to the real interests of the South. So enchanted is Mr. Read with his own views upon this subject, that upon its being shown that such patriots as Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Marshall differed from him, he acouted at the idea of such old fogies being quoted as authority in this age of enlightened statesmen and philosophers, and promptly replied that those personages, albeit "rather good sort of men in their day," "wouldn't do to tie to now"—that, in fact, they were Abolitionists. Our readers will not be surprised at the contempt which Mr. Read has for the memory of these great men, when they remember that he is the same person who, two years ago, assailed the character of ministers of the Gospel in this State.

But we are traveling out of our way; we set out with the purpose of asking this ardent advocate of the holy cause of the negro traders, if he did not vote for R. Logan Wickliffe for a seat in the Constitutional Convention, which gentleman ran upon the "open clause" ticket—or for leaving the Legislature free to emancipate the slaves of Kentucky. If we are not misinformed, he did vote for that gentleman, and we would like to have him reconcile his present position with his vote in that election; but that we believe that it is the slightest discredit to any man to have voted that ticket, many of the best men of Kentucky having done so, men who are as far from Abolitionism as Calhoun himself; but since Mr. Read has seen fit to assail men who are unwilling to have the law of 1833 repealed, we should like to have him explain that vote.

We give up a part of the small space allotted to us for editorial to the subjoined article from the *Maysville Express*, knowing it will be interesting to some of the members of the Legislature:

## State Aid to Railroads.

We are in common with thousands of Kentuckians, deeply interested in the progress and prosperity of our Commonwealth, were both surprised and mortified by the course of our Senate, in laying on the table, with apparent contempt, the bill introduced by Mr. Fisk of Lexington, providing for State aid to railroads and turnpikes. It is remarkable that a bill of such importance was thus summarily disposed of without even a discussion of its merits.

Considering that the neighboring States of Tennessee and Virginia have adopted similar systems, which have proved eminently beneficial in those States in the rapid advancement of their development and prosperity, the Senate certainly owed it to the great State which it represents, and with the promotion of whose interests it is charged, to at least have given this bill a respectful consideration—a full and fair discussion.

The proposition of the bill was only to submit to the vote of the people, whether they were in favor of extending State aid to railroads and turnpikes. What possible objection could there be to that? If the people desire to adopt this system, what right have their representatives to say that they shall not have the privilege of doing so? If the people are opposed to it what possible harm could result from the submission of the question to their decision?

Kentucky is standing still; her vast resources are locked up; extensive sections of the State are hopelessly unable to make any advance in wealth and improvement, for want of railroads. The depressed interests of more than half the State are now appealing to the Legislature for relief. Surely it cannot be that so intelligent a body of legislators will turn a deaf ear to such an appeal. Is it possible that not one man can be found in either house to raise his voice in behalf of this great measure, which is of more consequence to the State, than all the other acts, which have been or will be passed by the present Legislature?

Our ambitious solons should remember that Dewitt Clinton earned for himself a prouder and more enduring fame, by his noble and successful efforts in behalf of the New York canal, than has been won by any other statesman of the Empire State. The man who shall link his name with the establishment of the liberal and enlightened policy of state aid to railroads in Kentucky, will earn for himself the lasting gratitude of the people, and a fame as enduring as the great works of public and permanent utility to which his far-seeing wisdom shall give birth.

This great question of extending state aid to the completion of the railroad system which Kentucky so much needs, cannot, so far as the

people are concerned, be *tabled* by any legislative majority, or ignored by any legislative action. If we are not greatly mistaken, they will take it up—they will agitate and discuss it—and they will demand its adoption.

## Opposition Meeting.

At a large meeting of the people of Pendleton county, held at the Court House in Falmouth, on the 7th day of February, 1860, assembled for the purpose of considering the state of public affairs, and appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 22d February.

On motion, Harvey Smith, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. G. Woodson, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

It was moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; whereupon the Chairman appointed the following committee, to-wit: Samuel F. Swoope, Richard Stowers, Samuel T. Hauser, Benjamin F. Hume, and Julius V. Thompson, who, after retiring a short time, appeared before the meeting, and by their Chairman reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is the privilege as well as the duty of freemen to unite in concert for the promotion of the public good and the welfare and happiness of the people; and, whereas, the welfare, good and happiness of the people have been seriously threatened and the Union jeopardized by sectional discord, strife and fanaticism; Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of freedom to stand by, maintain and preserve the Union of the States. In the Union is concentrated every civil good, and the only hope of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That this Union must and shall be preserved under all circumstances, and at whatever sacrifice; for its maintenance and preservation we tender a no less pledge than that offered by the founders of the Republic—life, property, and sacred honor.

Resolved, That we deprecate a sectional contest for the Presidency as calculated to alienate the North from the South, and to engender discord, strife and bitterness of feeling. Such a contest would prove calamitous, and all good patriots ought to lend their best efforts to avert it.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States of America was wisely ordained by our patriotic fathers to form a more perfect Union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense, and to promote the general welfare; and that in these paramount objects of nationality are secured the blessings of life, liberty and property; that these great objects are the highest attributes of true patriotism, and are of infinitely more importance to the people of America than triumphs of sectionalism, either North or South, and when these objects are forgotten in the strife and agrandizement of dominant parties, the conservatism of the nation ought to arouse and rally around our glorious Constitution and Union, and by a new organization bring back the National Government to its ancient faithful and patriotic rule for the good of the whole country.

Resolved, That the times require for the Presidency of the United States a statesman whose patriotism is not bounded by geographical party lines—one to whom all from Maine to California can look, and claim him as the President of the whole people.

Resolved, That in the person of John C. Crittenden we have a tried and true statesman of sound head and heart—every inch a patriot—who would administer the government without prejudice to sections or parties, restore the country to peace and harmony, and secure its repose. Fellow citizens and countrymen what more is desired? Unite with us then and elect him; we recommend and present him to you, choose him; you may safely trust him; you have the guarantees of his whole life from early manhood devoted to the service of his country—his whole country with a fidelity that has challenged the admiration, and love of his countrymen.

Resolved, That we will meet in council with the State Convention, to be held at Frankfort on the 22d February, 1860, and that the following persons be appointed delegates to represent Pendleton county in said Convention, to-wit: Richard Stowers, B. F. Hume, J. V. Thompson, M. Hightower, R. F. Colvin, J. N. Dougherty, M. Mullins, S. T. Hanner, Sam'l F. Swoope, G. C. Lightfoot, Harvey Smith, W. G. Woodson, Alfred Riley, A. Robbins, B. F. Robbins, J. H. Barbour, John W. Hall, Jas. Wilcox, Jas. C. Garfield, W. T. Robinson, A. G. Wileman, I. D. Leavenworth, John M. Hobdy, Perry Ellis, W. A. Pettit, A. L. Burke, A. B. Johns, W. Fryer, and all others who may choose to attend.

It was moved and seconded that the resolutions reported by the committee be adopted.

Samuel F. Swoope and Samuel T. Hauser addressed the meeting at length, and the question being put, shall the resolutions be adopted, the motion prevailed by the unanimous vote of large a meeting as ever crowded the Court house in Pendleton.

It was then moved and carried that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Covington Journal, Cynthiana News, Frankfort Commonwealth, and Louisville Journal.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

HARVEY SMITH, Chairman.  
W. G. WOODSON, Secretary.

BELL RINGERS CONCERT LAST NIGHT.—As was to have been expected, the concert last night was a complete success. Some of our first families were there, and we do not think we ever saw a more delighted audience. The solo performances of Herr Kessnick, on the Violin, were artistically executed; and Mrs. Julia Peak Blaisdell's solos were rapturously applauded. "Home, sweet home," was sweetly rendered to those interesting ballad singers, the "Partello Children"—especially little Flora—One of the principal features of the entertainment was little Katy's "Advice to Bachelors," or "To day I'm sixty two," which caused a great deal of merriment. Altogether the affair passed off very pleasingly. To-night is the last concert of the season, and we would urge all who have not yet seen them to go. Those who attend the *Hop* this evening will have a chance to go to the concert first, as the performances in former years will be accorded on this occasion.

NEW FEATURES INTRODUCED,

Assisted by the following celebrated Solo Ariostes: Herr Kessnick, Solo Violinist; Julia Peak Blaisdell, Solo Harpist; Wm. B. Blaisdell, Violoncellist; together with those "Infantile Prodigies," KATE, DWIGHT, and ROSE, who will render some of their most famous performances.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at 6 p.m.; performance commences at 7.30 precisely.

Tickets for sale at the Hotel and at the Hall.

Time—3:45 to 3:48.

HUTCHINSON STAKES—TWO MILE HEATS.

Those Puryear's ch. C. Congaree, by Imported Glencoe, out of Millwood, by Monarch 1

Dowell's ch. e. Exchequer, by Revenue, out of Nina, by Boston, 2

Jos. Brumwell & Co.'s b. f. Crindoline, by Financier, out of Miss Mattie, by Um-

pire, 3 dr.

Time—3:45 1/4, 3:45 1/2.

CHARLESTON RACES—Third Day—Friday, February 3, 1860.—Jockey Club Purse \$500; two miles heat:

John Cantey's ch. f. Albion, 3 years, by Jeff.

Davis, dam by imported Mammoth, 1

John Belcher's b. g. John L. 4, by Childe Harold, dam by imported Glen

coe, 3 2

R. A. Alston's ch. f. Kalooth, 3 years, by Yorkshire, dam Too Soon, by Sir Leslie.

John Hunter's ch. g. Nichofas, 6 years, by Glencoe, dam Nannie Rhodes, by Wag

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O. P. Hard's br. b. Two Bits, 4 years, by Revenue, dam by Prism, 5 dr.

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## HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can speak with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazing puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the ensuing year the consumption will reach one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only commend the Bitters to their patients, but ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

It is not temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid admiration of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomachic derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and traveling masters, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

**CAUTION**.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by all Druggists in FRANKFORT, December 9, 1859.

## J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes.  
Record, for Ledgers and Records,  
Copying, for Letter Press,

Carmine, of brilliant hue.  
CELEBRATED FOR

1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.)  
2d. Easy flow from the pen.

3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure.)  
sth. Economy.

EXPLANATION.—These Inks can be satisfactorily used in the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmine may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.  
Facts Confirming the above Qualities.

1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.  
2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by

J. J. BUTLER, Agent,  
No. 38, Pine St., Cincinnati, O.

H. KEENON & CRUTCHER are Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply their customers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.

(Dec. 14, 1859.)

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Type and Stereotype Foundry,  
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